



ETUSUP.com

Titre

[E3][td1] Serie N°3
Avec Cor.

Type

Exercices

Ecole

FST Tanger

Classe

MIPCII

Matière

Chimie minérale

Professeur

Année univ

----/----

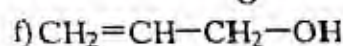
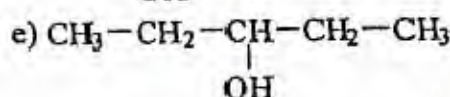
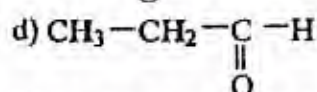
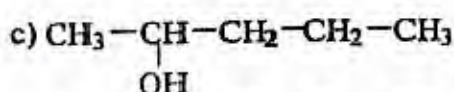
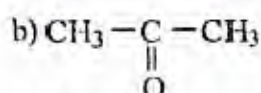
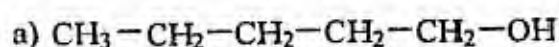
[Signature]

Travaux dirigés – Module C121 Chimie Organique
Série 3
LES GROUPES FONCTIONNELS (2)

I. Ecrire les formules semi-développées des composés suivants :

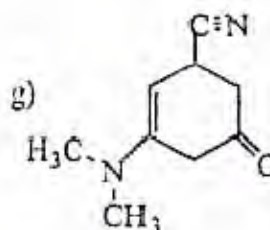
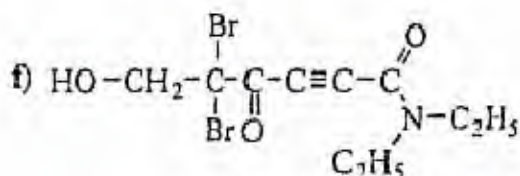
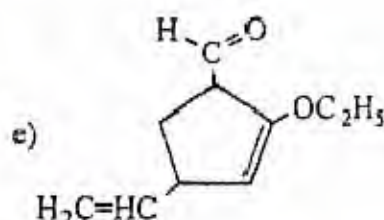
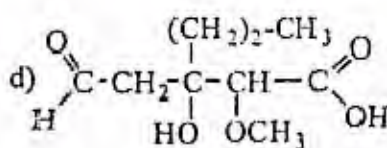
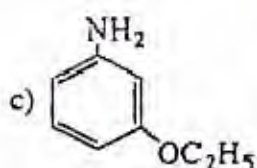
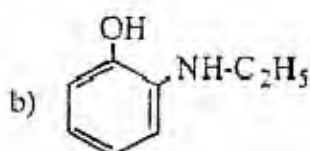
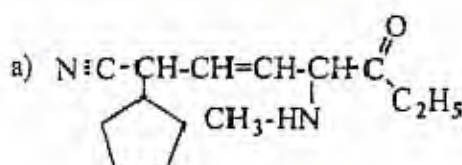
- Acide méta chloro benzoïque
- Trichloroéthylène
- Hexanoate d'éthyle
- Acide 2-amino 3-phényl propanoïque
- Hex 1-yne 3-one
- 4-éthyl 3-méthyl 5-(N,N diméthylamino) hexan 2-one
- N-isobutyl propanamide
- Acide 2-oxo cyclopentane carboxylique
- 2-méthoxy 3-méthyl hept 2-ène

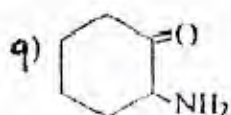
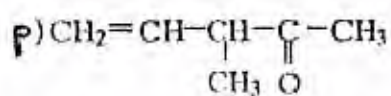
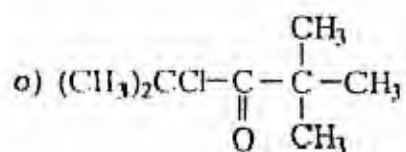
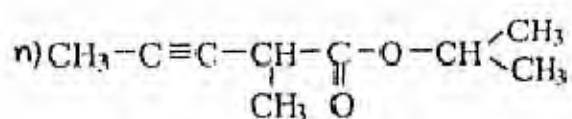
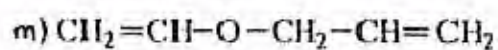
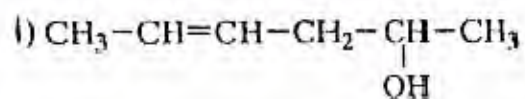
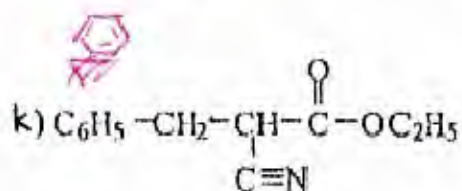
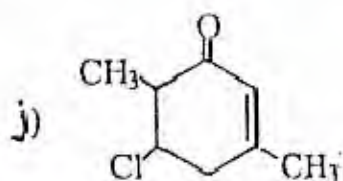
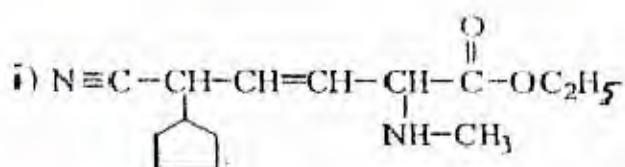
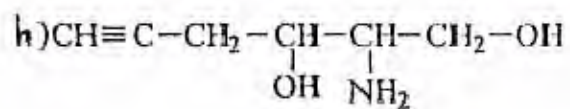
II. Parmi les composés suivants :



- Quels sont les isomères de position ?
- Quels sont les isomères de fonction ?

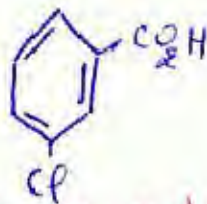
III. Donner le nom systématique selon l'IUPAC des composés :



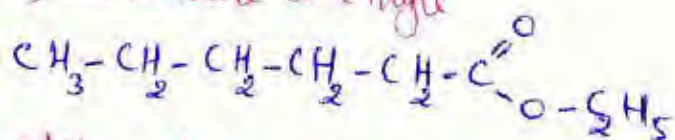


➤ Exercice 1 :

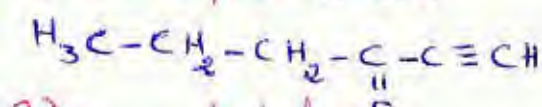
a) Acide méta chloro benzoïque



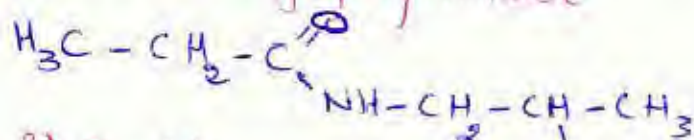
c) Hexanoate d'éthyle



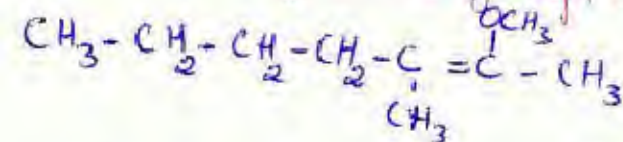
e) Hex 1-yne 3-one



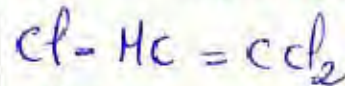
g) N-isobutyl propanamide



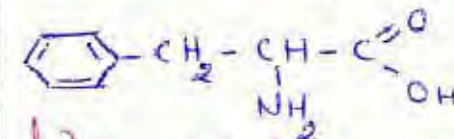
i) 2-méthoxy 3-méthyl hept 2-ène



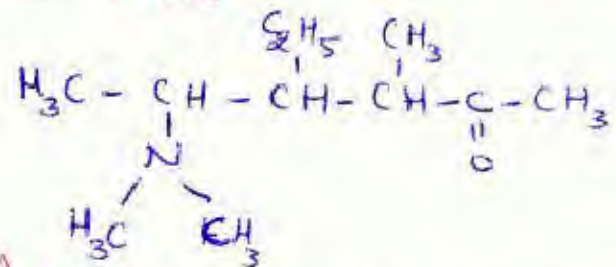
b) Trichloroéthylène



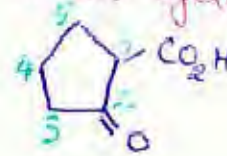
d) Acide 2-amino 3-phényl propanoïque



f) 4-éthyl 3-méthyl 5-(N,N diméthyl aminé) hexan 2-one



h) Acide 2-oxo cyclopentane carboxylique

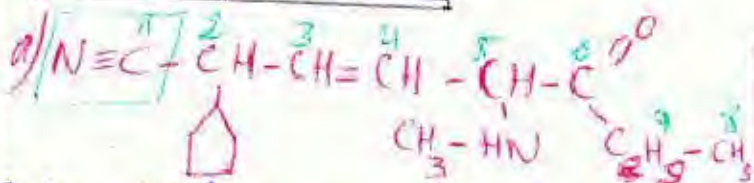
➤ Exercice 2 :- Isomères de position : différent par la position d'un groupe ou d'une double (triple) liaison sur la chaîne.- Isomères de fonction : différent par la nature de la fonction.- Isomères de chaîne ou de squelette : différent par la chaîne (linéaire - ramifiée ou aliphatique - cyclique).

→ a) - c) - e) : Isomères de position (position de OH sur la chaîne).

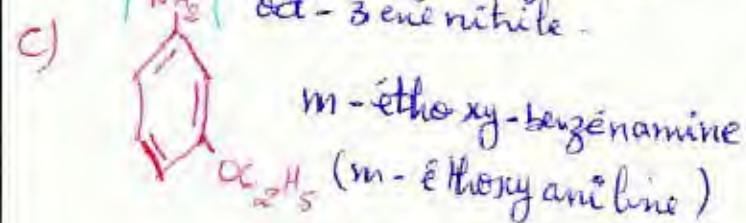
→ b) - d) - f) : Isomères de fonction.



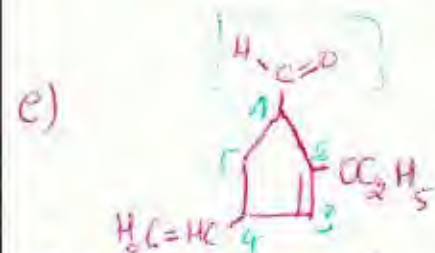
Exercice 3 :



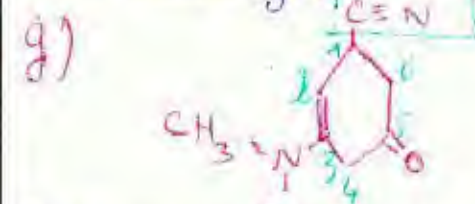
5-(N-méthylamino) 2-cyclopentyl 6-oxo oct-3-ène nitrile.



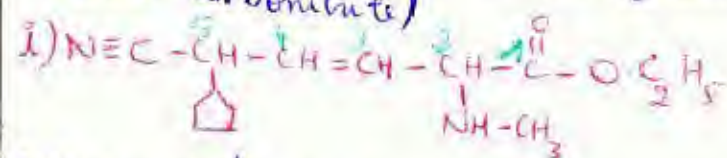
m-éthoxy-benzénamine
(m-éthoxy aniline)



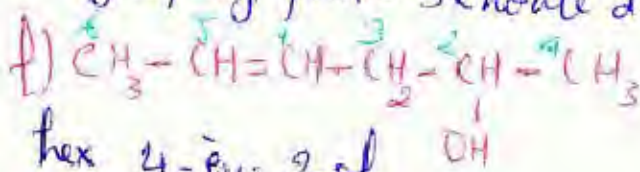
2-éthoxy 4-vinyl cyclopent-2-ène
Carbaldéhyde



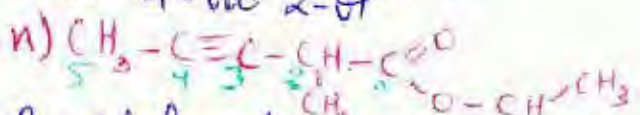
3-(N,N diméthylamine) 5-oxo cyclohex-2-ène carbonitrile



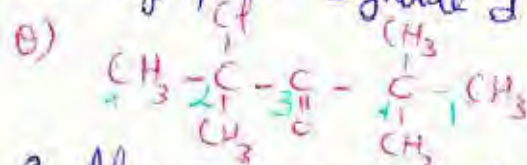
2-(N,méthylamine) 5-cyano
5-cyclopentyl pent-3-énoate d'éthyle



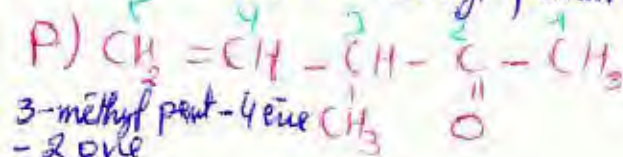
hex 4-ène 2-ol



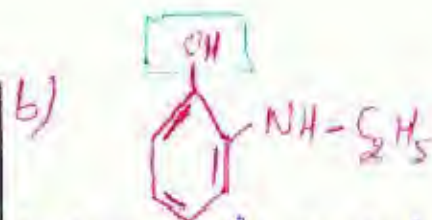
2-méthyl pent-3-ynoate d'isopropyle



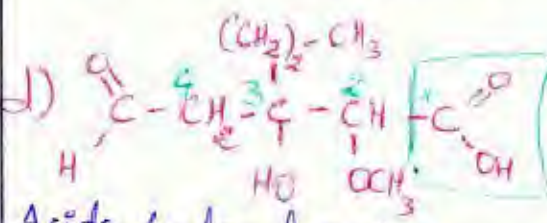
2-chloro 2,4,4-triméthyl pentan 3-ène



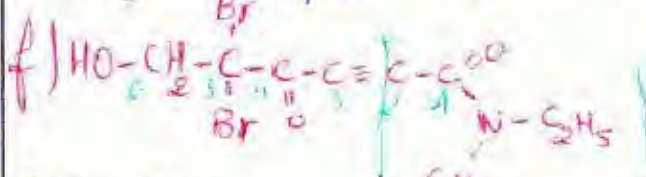
3-méthyl pent-4-ène
-2-one



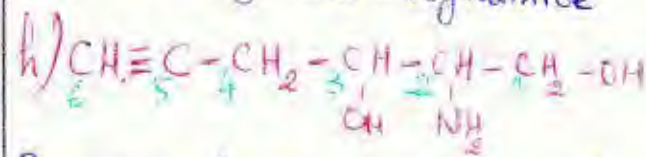
8-(N-éthylamine) phénol



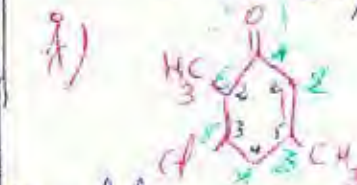
Acide 4-formyl 3-hydroxy 2-méthoxy
3-propyl butanoïque.



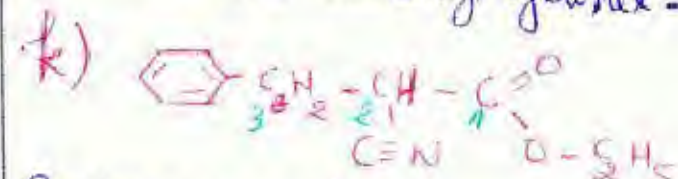
5,5-dibromo 6-hydroxy 4-oxo
N,N-diéthyl hex-2-ynamide



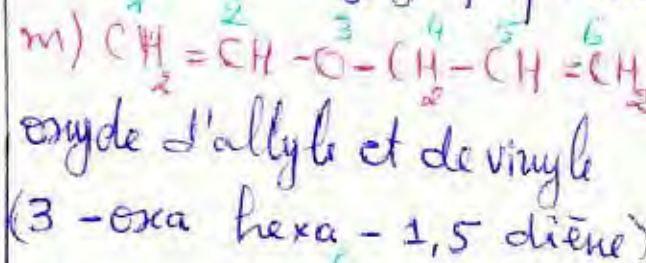
2-amino hex 5-yne-1,3-diol



3-chloro 2,5-diméthyl cyclohex-5-énone



2-cyano 3-phényl propanoate d'éthyle



oxyde d'allyle et de vinyle
(3-oxa hepta-1,5 diène)



2-amino cyclohexanone